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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1891.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to "The Editor."
Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be
sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.
After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address Press. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

At Swatow, on the 14th November, 1891, the wife
of J. T. LAURE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th November, at the Cathedral, Shanghai,
FRANCIS JAMES, youngest son of E. F. ROOPE, Esq.,
of County Cork, Ireland, to KATHLEEN CLARA,
eldest daughter of W. F. BROCK, Esq., M.P., of
Adelaide, South Australia.On the 18th November, at Trinity Cathedral,
Shanghai, the Rev. H. C. HODGES, M.A., Rector,
FRANCIS LAYERS, of Chiefo, to EDITH MARY HAMIL-
TON, eldest daughter of FREDERICK HAYLEY BELL,
Esq., of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 16th
instant, JOHN FRYMAN, of Canton, aged 51 years.At 3, Wooning Road, Shanghai, on the 16th
November, MARTINA, the beloved wife of JOHN HOWES,
Aged 3, Wooning Road, Shanghai, on the 16th
November, MARTINA, the beloved wife of JOHN
HOWES, aged 55 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 26th, 1891.

The division taken in the Finance Com-
mittee on Monday in reference to the pro-
posal for a new gaol ought to convince the
Secretary of State of the disfavor with
which the expenditure of the Colony's funds
on that project is viewed. All the unofficial
members are opposed to the idea, and in this
respect they faithfully represent the views
of the community. On the score of health
it would be impossible to improve on the
present gaol, the sickness and mortality in
which have always been on a remarkably
small scale. The official members had no-
thing to urge in favour of the proposal
except that it had been ordered by the Se-
cretary of State. The ground on which the
Secretary of State proceeds is that it is de-
sirable to introduce the separate system in
place of the present system of associated
cells. If we were commencing *de novo* it
would no doubt be desirable to build a gaol
on the separate system, but having already
an excellent gaol on the associated system
the question is whether the Colony should
be called upon to spend half-a-million dol-
lars merely for the sake of making the
change. That the separate system is the
best in the abstract we are not prepared to
dispute, but we do most emphatically say
that to this Colony it is not worth the
money it would cost to introduce. Even if
we had a large cash balance we would still
maintain that it was wasteful extravagance
to build a new gaol, and in the present

strained state of the public finances to
do so would be little less than criminal. If
the Secretary of State still insists on the
Colony's incurring this unnecessary ex-
penditure the unofficial members of Council
would be fully justified in entering on a
course of constitutional obstruction and op-
posing every money vote placed before
them. In the meantime it might be well to
try the effect of a public meeting or a peti-
tion. The Colony ought not to allow an
unnecessary expenditure of half-a-million to
be imposed upon it without a struggle.

In 1870 the average daily number of pri-
soners in the gaol was 432. Last year it
was 568, or an increase of 84 in twenty
years. In 1880 the number was 574, so
that during the last ten years there has
actually been a decrease. The suppression
of the salt smuggling that formerly went on
from Yunnan to China brought about a
sensible abatement of crime and the sup-
pression of the gambling houses is calculated to
have the same effect. In view of these cir-
cumstances, and of the improved police
supervision and the improved lighting of the
town, we would not be surprised to see a
further decrease in the number of prisoners,
notwithstanding the steady increase of
the population. It is somewhat signifi-
cant that the Secretary of State, while in-
sisting that the Colony shall spend an
enormous sum on a new gaol, objects to
our incurring a little additional ex-
penditure on our own account for im-
proved lighting, which as every one knows
is one of the strongest possible preventives
of crime. If the interest on the capital sum
it is proposed to spend on a new gaol were
applied to the introduction of the electric
light or an improved service of gas lamps
into the Taipingshan district the Colony
would get much better value for its money
and would have fewer criminals to provide
prison accommodation for. Taking last year's
figures, however, as a measure of the normal
amount of crime in the Colony, we have to
provide for a daily average of 568 prisoners.

In 1886 the daily average was 674, or more
than a hundred in excess of last year's
figures, and even then there was no ab-
normal amount of sickness. Last year,
with a total of 3,444 prisoners committed
to gaol the number of hospital cases was
only 368, while in the Garrison, with a
total strength of 1,565, the admissions to
hospital were 1,915. There is no healthier
gaol in the Colony than that of the present
gaol, and if a new gaol were erected at
Causeway Bay there is every reason to fear
that there would be a large increase in the
sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners.
If we are driven to accept the conclusion that
the present gaol is overcrowded—though
overcrowding can only be said to exist when
the conditions become prejudicial to health,
of which there is no evidence in the case of
Victoria Gaol—the Hon. C. P. CHATER has
placed before the Government and the pub-
lic a scheme by which it could be diminished
at a moderate cost. Mr. CHATER proposes
an addition to the present gaol, which could
be effected by a rearrangement of the police
barracks. The cost of this extension the
hon. gentleman places at \$80,000 at the out-
side, and as it would no doubt provide cells
for more than eighty prisoners we would be
in as good a position as regards the ratio
between the average number of prisoners
and the accommodation for them as we were
in 1870. While the capacities of the present
gaol are still unexhausted it would be folly
to enter on the construction of a new gaol
on another site and commit the Colony to
an expenditure of half-a-million dollars.

The amount subscribed in Hongkong in aid
of the sufferers by the recent earthquake in
Japan is at present nearly \$4,000, and last
week the Committee remitted through the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank \$2,000 to the
British Minister at Tokyo, asking him to
forward it to the proper quarter. At Shang-
hai a first list of subscriptions has been
published amounting to between nine and
ten thousand dollars, and it is to be hoped
the Hongkong list will approach somewhere
near the same figure before it is finally closed.
The calamity which has befallen the districts
affected by the earthquake is one of the most
appalling recorded in modern times and
should appeal strongly to the sympathy of
the benevolent. The number of persons left
totally destitute is said to be a hun-
dred and fifty thousand, and the suffer-
ing that must be experienced during the
coming winter is painful to think of. The
sooner subscriptions are sent in the more
useful are they likely to be, as they will en-
able the people to tide over the first stress
and resume their occupations. Fortunately
in the case of Japan the instincts of the
charitable need not be restrained by the feel-
ing, which prevails in connection with Chi-
nese relief funds, that their donations will
be whittled down while passing through the
hands of the officials.

In the article in yesterday's issue on the
second reading of the Building Ordinance
it was stated that the Bill appeared in the
Gazette for the first time on Saturday, the
21st inst. This was a mistake. The Bill
had appeared in the *Gazette* of the 14th inst.,
but had escaped our notice.

The interpost ride match is to be shot off this
afternoon.

Kuhl to says that the German trade in wire
with China has come to a standstill, chiefly on
account of troubles arising out of the recent riots.

The Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.)
inform us that the steamer *Monmouthshire* leaves
Singapore to-day and is due here on or about
the 3rd prox.

The Shanghai *Mercury* of the 20th inst. says:
—A large Hankow lighter, loaded with boilers
and machinery for China, (Chih-tung) iron
works, is no red below the shipping, ready to
be towed up the Yangtze.

Mr. Li, the Chinese Consul in Yokohama and
155 Chinese residents subscribed \$1,707 towards
the relief of the sufferers in Aichi and Gifu
provinces, and forwarded it to the Kanagawa Kancho
a few days ago. The *Nichi Nichi* in mentioning
the above fact expresses its thanks very heartily
to the Chinese residents for their kind sym-
pathy. —*Japan Gazette*.

Mr. E. W. Meitland, Hon. Treasurer of the
Alice Memorial Hospital, begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following donations to the funds
of the Hospital—

Yung Pin, Esq.	\$ 10
Rev. J. A. Turner	5
A. Cattaneo Esq.	5
H. D.	5
Teng Kip Chang, Esq.	5

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire)
inform us that the O. S. S. Co's steamer *Jaxon*
left Singapore yesterday morning and may be
expected here on or about the 2nd prox.

The Times of India says that in connection
with the Sikh-Tibet negotiations, the Chi-
nese representatives at Darjeeling are said to be
awaiting a despatch from Peking regarding the
terms of the final arrangement, which has been
matured during the last few months.

At the Police Court yesterday, before Mr.
A. G. Wise, the captain of the steamer *Espe-
ra* was fined \$20 for having on board over 200
lbs. of gunpowder. Another captain, master of
the steamer *Glenary*, was fined \$25 for having
entered and left the port without communicating
with the Harbour Master.

What a farce a bambooing often is in the
Chinese Courts is well set forth in the following
note, translated from the *Sin-pao*:—"A Wen-
chow runner for culpable negligence got 1,000
blows. The punishment did not seem to have
much effect, and the magistrate ordered the
runner to be whipped 100 more blows. After
the extra beating was finished, walked out calm-
ly. The magistrate must have been a green
hand, for when a runner is beaten by his com-
rades it is the magistrate who gets tired first."

A football match, the Club A. B. Company
Gist Basement, will be played at the Racecourse
ground, under Association rules, this afternoon,
play to commence at a quarter past four. The
following is the Club team:—
Goal.
R. Treddian
Full back.
E. Ezekiel
Half back.
G. G. Boyle
E. G. Young
Forward.
J. Wilkie
J. McCormick
Left wing.
E. M. Loring
Right wing.
J. Keldie
F. Meitland

Indian Engineering says on the subject of the
linking of telegraph lines between India and
China:—"This subject has long engaged the
attention of the Supreme Government, but
through frivolous excuses put forward by the
Foreign Office at Peking, this question has been
so long delayed. But owing to recent outrages
and mischief committed by the Celestials the
British Minister in Peking has strongly urged
on the Central Government the necessity for
connection, and the Indian and Barmah Gov-
ernments are likewise pressing the demand.
The line is now laid to Momein, almost up to the
Burma-Chinese frontier, and as the British
Government are always ignorant of what trans-
pires in Southern China the importance of this
connection cannot be over estimated."

The October issue of the *Friend of China*
contains the following note:—"We are glad to
announce that arrangements have been made
to visit this country by an educated Chinese
Christian, Cheok Hong Cheong, 'superinten-
dent of the Church Missions to Chinese at
Melbourne, Victoria, who has for some years
past been our esteemed correspondent, and the
leader of the anti-opium movement in that
colony. He has obtained from the Committee
of the Church Mission leave of absence for nine
months, from the 1st inst. in order that he may
visit the leading ports of the United Kingdom,
to stir up interest in the opium question, and
to appeal to British citizens on behalf of his
countrymen in China. We learn from various
reliable sources that Mr. Cheok is a forcible
platform speaker, perfectly well able to express
himself in our language, which he speaks with-
out any foreign accent; and we know from his
writings that he is thoroughly well acquainted
with the history of the question. The jour-
ney is intended to be held at Exeter Hall
early in December."

An Indian contemporary gives the following
account of a rain making experiment carried out
by Mr. Wolfe Murray, Collector of Cuddapah,
on the 25th Oct. b.r. There being no wind to fly
a kite, the dynamite was exploded by a fuse
of 100 yards, and a cloud of four hundred feet
above the sea and two hundred above the
plate. Two packages of dynamite, of 100 pounds
weight each, were placed on the rock about fifty
yards apart. One failed to light. The con-
ditions were felt: hundreds of yards distant.
About six hours after the explosion, with the
sun still shining, came a magnificent shower of
rain accompanied by wind and thunder. The
rain continued for three hours, and the water
level rose about half an inch. The channels running
into the water tanks received a small supply. The
day was rather cloudy than otherwise. The
rain gauged about one inch over a portion of its
area. It is estimated that thirty square miles
of the heavy rain fell not on the site of the
explosion, but a mile or more away. Outside of
the dynamite area there was only a
rain of drizzle. The cost of the explosion
was within Rs. 200.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE
OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the above Association
was held last evening at College Chambers, Cap-
tain Samuel Ashton presiding over a large at-
tendance of members.

The CHAIRMAN introduced, in a somewhat
lengthy speech, several questions which have
recently excited considerable interest among
seafaring men in Hongkong. He first dealt
with the matter of the treatment of ships' officers
and proposed a resolution to the effect that
the Association considered the present ship-
ping law as very unjust in the case of dis-
tinguished officers and their families. The
Association was of opinion, the resolution
went on to say, that such cases ought
to be tried before a Naval Court and not before
a Magistrate, who had no option but to inflict
imprisonment. After the resolution was put
and unanimously carried, the Secretary was
directed to make representations to the Govern-
ment on the subject, urging that civil
authorities should not be permitted to exercise
jurisdiction in naval disputes. The next sub-
ject introduced by the Chairman was relative
to the loss of foreign vessels—for a long
time a sore point among coast traders. Capt.
Ashton referred to the distinct and unjust
advantage which was given to foreign vessels
over English by this difference, and a resolution
was carried directing the Secretary to refer the
question to the meeting of the Government.
The third point raised was the possible con-
tingency of further piracy outrages, and the
safest means of prevention. It was not advisable,
said the Chairman, that any of them should
fall into forgetfulness on the subject, for
though mere precaution was now taken and a
better system of arming adopted there was al-
ways the possibility under the present con-
ditions of a repetition of the *Yamato* affair.
It was absolutely necessary that a strong
staff of European detectives should be employed
visiting departing vessels. At the present
time this important duty was mainly dis-
charged by Chinese, but this they could
hardly regard as a very effective safeguard.
If the Government had not a sufficient number
of European detectives they ought to have, and
the Chairman moved that the Secretary re-
spectfully point this out to the Government, em-
phasizing the importance of an efficient staff
of European detectives.

After a satisfactory discussion of several
points of interest arising out of the main resolu-
tions the meeting broke up.

The following letters were read by the Sec-
retary (Mr. Chesney Duncan):—

"Sandon Hall Stone, Staff-shipire,
October 6th, 1891."

"Dear Sir,—I am much obliged to the mem-
bers of the British Mercantile Marine Officers'
Association for their friendly thanks which you
have conveyed to me on the subject of the part
I took in and availing to secure the Sun-
day's rest for British seamen at Hongkong.
I am truly glad to know that our efforts have
been so far so successful. I have been ill a
great part of the year owing to a cold, and I
should be restored to health to be able to
take some steps respecting the other Crown
Colonies.—I remain, with good wishes, faith-
fully yours,

"HARROWBY.

"Samuel Ashton, Esq., President."

"Foreign Office, London,

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord Salisbury to
acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the
19th August with reference to the Sunday
Cargo Working Ordinances at Hongkong, and
to inform you that the views which you
have expressed on behalf of the British Mer-
cantile Marine Officers' Association as to the
desirability of extending the above mentioned
Ordinance to other Crown Colonies will be
brought before the Secretary of State for the

Colonies without delay.—I have the honour to
be, sir, your obedient servant.

"Sandon Hall Stone, Staff-shipire,
October 6th, 1891."

"S. Ashton, Esq."

"General Post Office, London,
24th September, 1891."

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 10th
of last month of half of the British Mer-
cantile Marine Officers' Association, I am directed
by the Postmaster-General to acquaint you
that the importance of avoiding Sunday labour
in connection with foreign colonial mails is by
no means overlooked by this Department.

The question of Sunday arrivals and de-
partures of mail steamers is frequently the sub-
ject of careful consideration in settling time
tables of packet services; but in some cases it is
not possible to altogether avoid Sunday calls with-
out dislocating the service and incurring delays
which it would be improper to incur and impos-
sible to defend.—I am, your obedient servant,
"E. H. REA.

"The President, British Mercantile Marine
Officers' Association, Hongkong."

"Lord's Day Observance Society,
20 Bedford Street, London, W.C."

"Dear Sir,—Copies received of your letters
sent the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance,
1891, addressed to the late Postmaster-General,
to Lord Salisbury, and the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain.
I hope to make effective use of them in seeking
to extend protective legislation to Singapore
and other ports.
—Believe me, dear sir,
faithfully yours,

"JOHN GRITTON, Secretary."

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
November 21st, 1891."

"Sir,—I am directed by the Officer Adminis-
tering the Government to inform you that the
Secretary of State for the Colonies has request-
ed His Excellency to acquaint you that Lord
Knutsford has received your letter of the 19th
of August referring to the enactment of the
Sunday Cargo Working Ordinances and asking
that similar action might be taken in other
Colonies.

Lord Knutsford desires that attention
should be drawn to Parliamentary paper (1,545)
at the end of which will be found a
circular addressed to the Governors of certain
Colonies suggesting the enactment of an Ordinance
similar to that passed in this colony on
this question.—I have the honour to be, sir, your
most obedient servant.

"W. M. GOODMAN,
"Acting Colonial Secretary."

FOOCHOW.

We are assured by tea-men, well known to us,
that they and all other holders of fine teas will
keep them until next season. They probably
exaggerate the real state of the case when they
tell us that present prices would not do more
than cover the cost of labour, carriage, chests,
lekin, &c., but there is no doubt their losses are
extremely heavy. Some say all so comparatively
well off that they will live through these bad
times, but others will be ruined. Whether they
will do better by carrying over these teas than
the present season, we cannot tell. From all we
can learn it is exceedingly doubtful.

It was stated in our report from Tsin-tsin
last week that the chief of the rioters had escaped.
We now hear that this man has again collected
together a large body of men and defied the
Imperial troops. An engagement took place in
which the chief and his party were utterly routed,
but they have again gathered together in a
large number, and are now again posing as
know how to deal with them. The latest
news is that the rioters have proposed terms
of peace, offering to return to their houses if they
are allowed to do so unpunished; further, that
the General agrees to these terms on the con-
dition of the chief being handed over to him.
The difficulty seems to be to catch this chief;
he is never to be found when wanted.—*Echo*.

CHINKIANG.

16th November.
Reports have been circulating in our streets
that the standard of rebellion was to be raised
between the 13th and 15th of this month. But
whether at Chinkiang or elsewhere else, no one
seems to know. As reports of this kind and
similar nature have been started so often during
the last few months, the people pay little at-
tention to them now.

Our Chin and Chihsen are especially alert,
and are said to frequently go about the streets
at night in citizens' clothes, and are thus keep-
ing themselves informed as to what is really
going on.
There is quite a rivalry between two large
theatres here, and they resort to numerous
tricks to draw the people. The latest was one
of them announcing some time ago that they
had a dragon in their possession, and that all
plays were to be produced in his honour. As
this dragon had the power of appearing now as
a large snake, and now as a small lizard, no one
could doubt his genuineness. The list of plays
was put in front of his cage, and whoever
indicated by looking at was at once acted.
By this happy artifice, all the people have
been drawn to this particular theatre, and
the other one has been compelled to close its
door for want of patronage. But yesterday dur-
ing the play some half a dozen roughs rushed
into the theatre, stamped on the people and
smashed up the theatre furniture, etc. Who
these roughs were, no one knows; but possibly
the other theatre could give some information
on the subject if it was inclined.

A cold wave struck us yesterday, and the
thermometer stands at 46° in the wind to-day—
Daily News correspondent.

NANKING.

16th November.
The ordinary daily routine of our work in this
field of capital was pleasantly interrupted on
Saturday last by an entertainment given the
missionaries by the Shanghai Mission. The
menu contained a long list of dishes, including
some rare delicacies highly prized by the Chi-
nese, and the feast was served in semi-foreign
style. It was a splendid entertainment in every
way and highly appreciated by those in atten-
dance, who reprobated most heartily the kind
feeling expressed in this overtone toward more
friendly relations between the officials and the
missionaries.

H.E. Prince Constantin Wissowsky of St.
Petersburg reached this city on Saturday night
after a twenty-nine days' journey overland from
Tientsin. It is his intention, after leaving here,
to visit Hankow and to travel thence to Siam.

Captain Marthon of the *Paix* is quite ill, and
on the advice of his physicians a despatch was
sent on Sunday night to Admiral Bekkap for
permission to return to Shanghai.—*Daily News*
correspondent.

THE NEW O. B. C.

The *Oeylen Observer* of the 26th October con-
tains a letter from its London correspondent
describing the way he tried to ascertain how far
the losses incurred in the Straits Settlements
by the Mercantile Bank had been shared in by
the New Oriental Bank. He thus sets forth the
results:—

I had a long chat with Mr. Rohde, and he
remarked:—"Of course we have made losses.
Our last report told you candidly that we an-
ticipated them and had made full provision
against them without any necessity for af-
fecting our dividend. I cannot yet tell you
the exact amount of our losses. We fixed
upon a maximum, but I have reason to say that
we believe we shall be considerably below that
figure. Each mail brings us advices that ac-
counts which we had deemed hopeless would
turn out better than had been expected. The
mistake made by the other banks was that they
kept the facts of their losses back from their
shareholders. We candidly stated them, and
certainly we have no reason to regret that we
did so. Our customers in the East appear to
have appreciated the course we followed, for
there has been a material increase in the de-
posits since our report was issued. In Calcut-
ta alone this increase amounts to something
like nine lacs of rupees. This fact is the re-
sult of the Oriental Bank with its customers
has always had many of a personal character,
and the friends of olden times stick to us when
we treat them as friends and candidly disclose
our position. Then of course, as a bank of li-
mited liability, and with no note issue to ham-
per us, we have been able to make liberal pro-
vision for contingencies such as those which in-
volved the banks at Singapore, so that we are
perfectly prepared to meet this loss although

as I tell you, we have great hopes that it will
turn out to be considerably lighter than we
had looked forward to."

Mr. Rohde's account was of course satisfactory
under the circumstances, and the more so be-
cause news had been published the same morn-
ing as to a report which our conversation passed
that the Bank of South Australia had had to
declare no dividend and must draw upon the re-
serve to the tune of £200,000. Of course these
matters are disgusting to those who don't know
anything of banking; but those who do seem to
consider that periodical losses of this character
are almost inevitable owing to the competition
now established among banks working in the
East.

SALVATIONISTS AT EASTBOURNE
AND MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The following correspondence appears in the
Times:—

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Daily or nearly in *The Times* there is
mention of Eastbourne and the Salvation Army,
and of China and missionaries. Is there not a
similarity in the two cases? I do not, of course,
put the Corbants on a par with the missionar-
ies, but they—the Salvationists—think they
are doing right; probably some of the people at
Eastbourne think so too, while the immense
majority of the inhabitants wish them and their
performances away. Is not this the Chinese
case? The missionaries think it their duty to do
what they are doing; perhaps some Chinese
are favourable to them; the immense majority
wish them away. Public opinion here is with
the Eastbourne people, but public opinion is
appealed to in vain. The result of war to the un-
happy Chinese to kill, burn, and destroy. Is this
reasonable? Consider the case from the point of
view of a Chinaman—of a man who would let
preaching go on in others would, but who desires
peace and no bombardments or slaughter. I
know there is this difference—the Salvationists
at Eastbourne break the law; the missionaries
have rights by treaty and do not go beyond them.
But consider the case practically. Is the good
done equivalent to the harm? Is the cause of
Christianity promoted by its bel g mad-hatful
to the people at large?—Your obedient servant,
B.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Does "B" sufficiently distinguish be-
tween two different things:—(a) preaching a
religion distasteful to the mass of a people, and
(b) preaching by means themselves outrageous,
apart from any question of the religion preached?
A well-known missionary of an earlier
generation preached an unpopular religion—
namely, an "unlawful" religion—with considerable
success, and with many of his followers suffered
death in the cause, but he was always scrupu-
lously careful to avoid giving offence. He might
possibly have attained a speedier martyrdom,
with a somewhat different reputation, had he
perambulated Campanian watering-places to an
accompaniment of Syrian shawms and Phrygian
tambourines, but he preferred to set the sensible
example of dwelling in his own hired house,
receiving all that came to him, preaching and
teaching what he thought was true.

Do Chinese missionaries not do differently? Is
there any question of missionary music clashing
with Chinese?

The Eastbourne quarrel is of general interest,
not so much in view of any wide questions of
propagation and toleration of a religion hateful
to the mass of a people, as because so many of
us live in towns, and think that our streets
ought to be quiet as well as clean.

When Vespasian was sick, and did not keep
the streets of Rome well swept, a slight ordi-
nary of the bosom of his official toga to be filled with
mud. He might have ordered some modern
municipal authorities to be brayed at for four-
and-twenty hours by simultaneous secular and
sacred brass bands. But the harassed mills of
Eastbourne seems to be doing his best.

B. J.

TO THE EDITOR.

"Does 'B' sufficiently distinguish between two
different things:—(a) preaching a religion dis-
tasteful to the mass of a people, and (b) pre-
aching by means in themselves outrageous, apart
from any question of the religion preached? I
appreciate the difference, but the Chinese do
not. They are as honestly angry with the
missionaries as the Eastbourne with the
Corbants. Assume they, the Chinese, are
wrong, are they to be bombard-d and slaughter-
ed? Remember, the Salvationists do not think
their proceedings "outrageous."—Your obedient
servant,

would be likely to be least inconvenient
 to have them, from eleven o'clock to one
 could be the most suitable.
 His EXCELLENCY—Very well, then, we will
 adjourn till to-morrow at eleven o'clock.
 The Council then adjourned.
 A meeting of the Legislative Council was held
 on the 21st inst. There were present:—
 His EXCELLENCY the ACTING GOVERNOR,
 Hon. G. F. BURNETT, Acting Colonial
 Secretary.
 Hon. A. J. BRUCE, Acting Attorney-General.
 Hon. J. L. SWAINSTON, Registrar
 General.
 Hon. N. G. MITCHELL-INNES, Colonial
 Treasurer.
 Hon. A. COOPER, Acting Surveyor-General.
 Hon. W. C. H. HARTINGS, Acting Harbour
 Master.
 Hon. F. REID.
 Hon. G. P. CHAPMAN.
 Hon. H. KEL.

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